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You Will Not Feel the Heat While Shopping in Our Market.
Coolest Spot in Town. Come in and Keep Cool.

FOR THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

SHORE HADDOCK..... lb 6c

STEAK..... 10c

BLUEFISH..... 10c

GREEN HALLIBUT..... 20c

BLOOD RED..... 18c

SALMON..... 20c

BLOCK ISLAND..... 20c

JUMBO..... 12c

BUTTERFISH..... 12c

Opened Long..... 25c

CLAMS..... qt. 25c

BEST PURE LARD..... lb 14c

THIS IS A LOW PRICE

Every soup, large cake..... 8c

Pure Oatmeal..... lb 19c

Large Queen Olives..... pt. 18c

Smaller Queen Olives..... pt. 18c

Gorton's Fish Cakes..... lb 12c

Fancy Cantaloupes..... 4 for 25c

New Potatoes..... each 5c

Large Cucumbers..... bunch 5c

New Beans..... bunch 5c

New Carrots..... bunch 4c

WHY FUSS AND WORRY

over a hot bake store this kind of weather. Step over to our Bakery Department. See if you can make any finer cake or better bread than we produce in our Modern, Clean Shop at the store. Let us suggest a trial.

BRITISH OFFICER SAYS HE SHOULD WORRY IF CASUALTIES INCREASE FOUR TIMES IN NUMBER

Fresh Convoys of Wounded Arriving Daily at London
Railway Stations Excite Commiseration of Civilians
Though Soldiers Boast

London, Aug. 2.—To the civilian who notes the figures in the casualty lists issued every 24 hours, and sees fresh convoys of wounded arriving daily at the big London railway stations, it seems that England is paying a terrible and ghastly price for what she is gaining by the "big push." On that point the opinions of the fighting men themselves are of interest, especially of leaders who are habituated to a somewhat larger purview than is possible in the ranks. Chance afforded a London reporter an opportunity to obtain the views of two such on the question of casualties. It was when a hospital ship laden with wounded reached the landing stage at Southampton, and he was permitted to go aboard.

"What do you think of the British casualties?" he asked the wounded Second-in-Command of a Battalion which played its part at Fricourt, Montauban, and Basle. He was sitting with another officer, the adjutant of a battalion which fought its way through La Boisselle to Contalmaison. Both were "walking cases"; one with two machine gun bullets in shoulder and arm, the other with bomb splinters in his left side. He had the experience of Loos for a standard of comparison; the other, the adjutant, has been at the front since the early days of 1915.

"Well, here's a good many of them, of course. Seeing the whole lot in a marrow funnel, as you do here, it must seem tremendous. There are a good many of course. You can't move hand or foot on the western front, without casualties. But I'm bound to say it wasn't the number, but the fierceness of them that impressed me out there. I mean, of course, for the first we've had to face. What do you think?"

He turned to the adjutant. "I think the proportion of casualties is pretty much the same as it's been in all offensive on this front; but the balance will prove totally different. This war is just buying and selling; 150,000 is a lump of money to spend; but in business, people don't worry about the laying out of \$50,000, if they see a good and safe return for it. It's always a good investment, if you can buy 60 or 70, or 100,000 for it, isn't it?"

The major of the other battalion nodded, and said: "Perhaps you've heard of those documents, or some of them, found on different prisoners, sent by German companies in the line

to their different headquarters in rear, begging for reinforcements. Company reduced to nine men and one officer; battalion reduced to 20 men and three officers and that sort of thing. That's worth paying for, you know, and what's more, it can't possibly be got without paying. The whole thing is very different from Loos; I know that. We're getting an infinitely better run for our money."

"We are gaining in ground; but that's a small thing to the enormous gain in man-power and morale. You take it from me, our New Armies can stand a lot of this; a deuced sight more of it than Germany could possibly stand. Our chaps are in better heart today than they've ever been since 1914."

"In the early days it was a case of pitting flesh and blood against metal. The Germans had the overwhelming advantage of us at every turn, and in every, forlorn way; except in the spirit of his men. He never could beat us at that. But in numbers, in preparation and above all in guns and munitions, it was heads you win and tails I lose. But the boot's on the other leg now, and will be still more on the other leg when we've got a few more German positions. For, in addition to everything else, mind, they had us beaten out of sight in the matter of relative positions, fields of fire, cover from fire, field of view, and all that. But the greatest difference is in the matter of guns and ammunition."

"Why, it wouldn't worry me much if our casualties were twice as heavy as they are; no, nor three or four times."

"Nor me. Not a bit," agreed the adjutant. "We all know there must be big fighting, and lots of it, to finish this war; and there can't be big fighting without proportionately big casualties. On the basis on which we're fighting just now, I wouldn't care if our casualties were ten times as numerous; and do you know why? Because, on the present relation of gains to losses, of what we sell to what we're getting for it. If our casualties were ten times what they are, the war would be over before the summer is over, and Germany would be down and out."

"And I'll tell you another thing," said the other officer. "A rare lot of these present casualties will be fighting it again within a month from the time of landing, and you watch their smoke when they get out again."

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HUGHES' SPEECH NO VOTE-GETTER, DEMOCRATS SURE

Capitol Comment Shows No Worriement Over His 8,000 Words.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Democratic leaders say the Hughes speech of acceptance is weak, promises nothing constructive and will gain no votes. The speech was discussed at the Cabinet meeting yesterday.

"Mr. Hughes' speech," said Acting Secretary of State Poik, "is altogether satisfactory from a Democratic standpoint."

"The speech is worse than pussy-footing," said Postmaster General Burleson. "It is a complete lay-down. The people are tired of generalities and expect candidates to be specific in their promises. Mr. Hughes does not say what he would have done in Mexico or what he will do if elected. Generalities will not get votes nowadays. The Democrats are pleased with the speech. The more the better."

Gives No Remedy.

"Mr. Hughes fails to make Mexico an issue by failing to say what he would have done under the same circumstances," said Attorney General Gregory. "As the voters have a right to demand, I believe they will call on Mr. Hughes to be more specific in his promises. They have a right to know from Mr. Hughes whether he would have recognized Huerta, whether he would have intervened in Mexico or whether he would intervene now."

"The speech was fine—very satisfactory from our standpoint," said Secretary Lane.

"The Hughes speech was flat and ineffective," said Mr. Tumulty, secretary to the president.

Democrats Like It.

Democratic leaders in Congress congratulated President Wilson yesterday on the weakness of the Hughes attack.

Vice President Marshall, who thinks that it is almost impossible for a man who has served on the bench to get back to politics, said he believed that Hughes has lost his old-time "punch."

Representative Doremus, chairman of the Democratic congressional committee, said:

"The platform constructed by Mr. Hughes will fail of its own weight before election day."

Here are other opinions from Senate and House Democrats on the speech:

Senator Stone, Missouri.—The entire speech appeared to me weak, dull and inane. It does not furnish a single inspiration to the rebellion souvenir.

Senator Owen, Oklahoma.—The speech is a mass of glittering generalities. I suppose it was the best he could do with the Republican side of the argument.

Senator James, Kentucky.—It was a weak recital of a combination of discarded issues. He criticizes and he criticizes, but he doesn't offer a word of remedy.

Only a Scolding, Says Taggart.

Senator Taggart, Indiana.—There is nothing to the speech except scold, scold, scold and not a word about what he would have done in the same circumstances.

Senator Tillman, South Carolina.—If Woodrow Wilson makes any speeches 8,000 words long, I'll be damned if I vote for him.

Representative Rainey, Illinois.—He is contending for what the Democrats have made possible. He is indorsing and standing for things the Republican party never thought of indorsing.

Representative Lister, South Carolina.—Any fool could declare for Americanism.

Representative Adamson, Georgia.—The Wilson administration has already accomplished the good things he called for in his speech. The rest is bosh.

Representative Ragsdale, South Carolina.—I think it must be a disappointment to those who had expected something better.

Representative Caraway, Arkansas.—Dry as dust—just a lot of platitudes. Not a line in it strikes fire.

Representative Dickinson, Missouri.—It did not come up to what the public had a right to expect, and I don't believe he made a successful attack on President Wilson.

Representative Barkley, Kentucky.—Considering that his gun was rusty, his aim bad, and that he had no ammunition, I suppose he was the best the public has long as possible. His greatest asset is silence.

Official

Views of

World's War

FRENCH

Paris, Aug. 2.—The text of today's official statement follows:

"North of the river Somme between the Hem wood and the Monacq farm, our troops captured a fortified work strongly held by the enemy. South of the river an attack delivered by us in the vicinity of Estrees resulted in our occupation of a German trench to the northwest of Danicourt; we also took some prisoners."

"In the Champagne district to the west of Aubervaux, a Russian reconnoitering party delivered a bayonet charge against a detachment of the enemy which was thereby dispersed leaving behind a large number of dead."

"A total of 33 aerial machines took part in the battle over the lines, and many were seen to fall in flames, others escaping with serious damage."

Organization of volunteer motor car reserve companies under direction of the War Department is proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Taggart.

HEAT EXHAUSTION

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Revives, refreshes, strengthens. Relieves depression, restores the nerve force. Buy a bottle.

STRATFORD MAN IS DEAD FROM KICK OF HORSE

Arthur Bedell Dies in Hospital After Futile Operation.

Stratford, Aug. 2.—Arthur Bedell, aged 27, one of the best known of Stratford's younger men, is dead of internal injuries received on Monday afternoon when a horse kicked him in the abdomen.

Death occurred yesterday afternoon at St. Vincent's hospital, Bridgeport, after an operation had been performed as a desperate means of saving the young man's life. The operation disclosed that the violence of the blows from the horse's hoofs had frightfully torn his vital organs.

Bedell was the son of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Bedell. His father has been a ship builder in Stratford for many years, and he was working with his parent when the fatality occurred. About 2 o'clock Monday afternoon he left the shipyard, on the Housatonic river, to get a horse from a pasture, nearby. He was found unconscious, a little later, by fellow workers, who heard his moans. The extent of the marks on his abdomen indicated that the animal had driven both hoofs at him with terrific force.

Bedell was attended by Dr. E. H. Hennessey, who had him transferred in an automobile to St. Vincent's hospital. There, yesterday, Dr. Hennessey and Dr. McQueeney performed an operation, hoping to restore the shattered body, but the injuries were too severe. He succumbed last evening. Bedell commanded the confidence and respect of his fellow townsmen to an unusual degree. Unassuming and genial, he had a host of friends. His death has plunged the business center into gloom. His parents are prostrated.

Surviving him are his parents, his widow, who was Miss Ethel Joy of Housatonic, Bridgeport, and a son, Herbert Arthur, aged two years; three brothers, William C. George and Floyd M. Bedell, and two sisters, Mrs. George Hawley and Mrs. George I. Culver, all of Stratford. He was a member of the Stratford Fire department. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon.

REBELLION SOUVENIRS POPULAR IN IRELAND

Dublin, Aug. 2.—A Dublin industry of considerable importance at present is the manufacture of rebellion souvenirs. Irish Rebellion stamps are being turned out in large quantities; volunteer buttons and Sinn Fein badges are also important items of the business. Banners fired by Sinn Fein leaders may be had in quantities at reduced prices to the trade.

GOES TO BORDER Y. M. C. A.

Middletown, Conn., Aug. 2.—C. H. Workman for six years general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. today accepted the appointment made by the International Y. M. C. A. committee to take charge of Y. M. C. A. work among the Connecticut troops at Nogales.

INVESTIGATES HOSPITALS.

San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 2.—Mrs. Seth Barton French, of the Red Cross of France, is here today en route to the border to investigate conditions in the military hospitals and also to formulate plans for organization of hospital work in case of hostilities in Mexico. She comes as the representative of the war department.

FARM BUILDINGS BURNED.

Stonington, Conn., Aug. 2.—The main barn, horse shed and part of the ice house on Center farm, the home of Fernando Wheeler, member of the state board of agriculture, were burned today. A first company from Mystic saved the dwelling. The loss is about \$10,000. The horses were out and the cattle were gotten out. A machine used in storing hay is thought to have emitted the spark which set the fire.

OBITUARY

ROBERT G. SMALL.

Robert G., the two months' old son of Michael and Rena Small, died at the home of his parents, 305 Beechwood avenue, yesterday of pneumonia. The funeral was held from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Small at 2 o'clock this afternoon and burial was in St. Michael's cemetery.

FRANCIS J. McLAUGHLIN.

Francis J., twin brother to Frederick A. McLaughlin, four months old son of Albert and Beatrice McLaughlin, died last night at the home of his parents, 33 Beechwood avenue, after a short illness with pneumonia. The same sickness which caused the death of Frederick on Monday. The babies, who were the only children of Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin, were buried this afternoon in Lakeview cemetery. Rev. Ernest Weis, pastor of Grace M. E. church, conducted the services at the house.

WALTER WARREN FENTON.

The funeral of Walter Warren Fenton of 640 William street, was held from the Erwin Memorial chapel, Fairview cemetery, New Britain, this afternoon. A large delegation of shopmates from the Singer Manufacturing Co., attended. Burial was in Fairview cemetery.

ROBERT W. MOSEBY.

The funeral of Robert W. Moseby of 5 Stratford avenue, who died as the result of injuries received when he fell from a wagon at Barnum and Central avenues, was held at 2 o'clock this afternoon from the mortuary chapel of Henry E. Bishop, Rev. William H. Elev, pastor of the Zion A. M. E. church, conducted the services. Burial was in Park cemetery.

Three hundred Bulgarian soldiers were killed or wounded when a troop train en route from Sofia to the Macdonald front was blown up by a bomb at the Kustendil railway station.

EXHORTS ALLIES TO NEW COURAGE AGAINST KAISER

Letters of Poincare, Lloyd George and General Haig Are Published.

Paris, Aug. 2.—The Bulletin des Armes, the official journal of the soldiers of the French Army, publishes copies of letters exchanged between President Poincare, David Lloyd George, British Secretary for War, and General Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the British troops in France.

President Poincare's letter begins by saying:

"For the second time, my friends, we have to commemorate together a soul-stirring anniversary. Two years ago we lived hours that are not to be forgotten. Since then two sections of mankind have been grappling with one another and are fighting amid streams of blood. The nations who have let loose that stupendous catastrophe have not yet completely expiated their act. But justice is on its way."

The President recalls the events which preceded the declaration of war. He relates how the German troops entered French territory, and continues: "Two years have passed, but amid the fatigues and perils these recollections, my friends, have remained vivid in your souls. Do not let them become obliterated, because it is they which give to this war its clear significance and bring to light the beauty of your task."

Attempt to Falsify History.

"Instinctively, mutilated France, which during 44 years had imposed silence in her sorrow, understood in 1914 that the foe who was attacking her, blinded by pride and fanaticized by hatred, had no grievance to plead, no right to defend, no menace to ward off. It is in vain that today the aggressors are attempting to falsify history."

"They were at first less knavish and more cynical when they flattered themselves in seeing in the treaties granted by them nothing but common scraps of paper. With insolent frankness they accepted the responsibility of their crime. The French people was not deceived. The nation was conscious that their was a case of legitimate defense. It realized spontaneously that sacred union which is the main condition of victory and which found in the memorable sitting of the Parliament on the 4th of August, 1914, an imposing consecration."

"The war became immediately, in the whole force of the term, a national war. There is not a Frenchman who remained deaf to the call of his country. When you were called upon to protect our frontiers and save our national soil you were not only conscious that your material interests were at stake; you knew also that you were going to defend your hearths, that you were going to defend all which constitutes France—traditions, ideas, moral forces, preserved and developed by a nation which will not die."

Undertake New Crusade.

"Among these French ideas one of the oldest and most deep-rooted is the horror of injustice. The violence meted out to Serbia and the invasion of Belgium still further enhanced the outburst of your patriotism and fortified your solution to be victorious. You perceived that the cause of which you had become the champions outmeasured your lives, that it was greater than France herself, that it embraced in reality civilization and humanity."

"It is a new crusade that you have undertaken, a crusade for the law of nations and for the liberty of peoples. The grandeur of your mission has exalted your courage, and you have revealed to the world the true France. That France, whose disappearance or humiliation would be a universal calamity, and an eternal loss to mankind."

"Your patience and gallantry during long months have restrained the pressure of the German army. The battles where you have repulsed the enemy—the Marne, the Yser, Champagne, Arras, the Meuse, and the Somme—marks so many stages of victory. It is you who have enabled France to organize her equipment, and Belgium and Serbia to reconstruct their armies. It is you who have given to England the time to form the admirable divisions which are fighting now at your side. It is you who have given to Russia the means to supply rifles and guns, cartridges, and shells to her heroic troops."

"Today, as you see, the Allies are beginning to gather the fruits of your perseverance. The Russian army is pursuing the Austrian army in flight. The Germans, attacked at the same time on the eastern and western fronts, are engaging everywhere their reserves. British, Russian and French battalions are co-operating in the liberation of our soil. The struggle, alas, is not yet ended. It will still be hard, and all of us must continue working and working unceasingly and with fervor. But the superiority of the Allies is already apparent to every one. The scales of fate had protracted oscillations. Now one of the trays keeps on the ascent; the other is lowering under a burden which nothing will lighten."

"Immortal glory is due to Verdun, which has prepared the combined action of the allied armies. Glory be with you, my friends, who have saved France and avenged insulted right."

What Lloyd George and Haig Say.

David Lloyd George, the British Secretary for War, briefly refers to the French armies, to the heroic defense of Verdun, and to the offensive movement now in progress. "For two years of defensive," he says, "we prevented the enemy from advancing. At present we are forcing him to evacuate step by step the countries he has profaned and ravaged."

"Our triumph is desired and awaited by the allied nations and by all peoples who worship honor and justice."

General Sir Douglas Haig, after reviewing the main events of the war, writes:

"The German army is now reduced to the defensive everywhere. The success of the month of July in Picardy is only the beginning of a new era and must assure progressively the triumph of the Allies. The task can still be long and painful, but the result is not in doubt. The hour of the war will bring the deserved punishment to Germany."

HOWLAND'S

Entrances in Main Street, Fairfield Avenue, and Cannon Street.

Bridgeport, Conn.

Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1916.

The Weather:—Fair tonight and

Thursday; warmer in interior.

Couch hammocks are almost priceless!

Yet good one is to be bought for but \$5!

With summer doing its best to make a new record, couch hammock offers invitation to real comfort.

Who cares how fiercely the sun shines—if reclining in ease-giving couch hammock on veranda or beneath tree?

What matter if it is humid and uncomfortable at business or work—if the couch hammock waits with its restful ease when day's task has been completed?

And here are good couch hammocks for but \$5.

They have tubular frame with a dove spring to support the mattress. That mattress is soft and tufted. Wind-shield is of stout fabric. They are hung by strong bronze chains. \$5

Finer ones have a valance to give richer finish and adjustable frame to form headrest. These at \$9.50

And couch-hammocks for Baby! Clever and comfy little hammocks complete with stand and canopy—\$8.75

Third floor.

The Heart of Rachel.

a new story by Kathleen Norris.

A story with its scene laid in New York. A story that deals with the corroding influence exerted upon domestic ideals by modern society. Can you imagine how Mrs. Norris handles the question of divorce from the standpoint of a woman who has watched with eyes that really see?

Rachel Fairfax marries. She faces hard problems. And romance, tragedy and achievement all combine to make a story unusual. \$1.35

Now ready at—

These other books are of much interest:—

The Gold Trail—H. De Vere Stacpoole—\$1.30.

The Sailor—Snaith—\$1.40.

The White Pearl—Delano—\$1.25.

Old Glory—Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews—50c.

Cap'n Kid—Elizabeth Gould—\$1.

Blow the Man Down—Holman Day—\$1.35.

When Pan Pipes—Mary T. Thornton—\$1.35.

Good Old Anna—Lowndes—\$1.35.

Main floor.